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probability that this was M. Aufidius Lurco (Plin. h. n. X 20, 45), who obtained great wealth from the fattening of peacocks.

II 5, 95. *multum similis metuenti*. "*multum*: apparently colloquial in this sense; cf. I, 3, 57 (*multum demissus*), where its connection with a participle is more regular." But here it is to be taken not with *metuenti*, but with *similis*; cf. v. 80, *quantum studiosa*; II 3, 147, *multum celer*; and Ep. I, 10, 3, *multum dissimiles*.

II 5, 100. *certum vigilans*. "*certum*: sharply, so as to be perfectly sure of your aim." This is rather a mixture of metaphors. *Certum vigilans* means "keeping wide awake"; the opposite idea is expressed by Ovid (Her. 10, 9) *incertum vigilans*, "in a half-asleep condition."

II 6, 2. "*jugis*: either with *aquae* or *fons*. The latter would follow the favorite interlocked order, but cf. Ep. I, 15, 16." This reference, where *iugis* must agree with *aquae*, and the proper meaning of *iugis* (from *iungo*, *iugerum*), shut out any possibility of the other construction.

II 6, 98. "*levis*: i. e. gladly." There is no need of forcing an improbable meaning on to *levis* here. If it means anything more than "nimble," it is doubtless "fickle, easily influenced," as in the parallel cases II 7, 29 and 38.

II 6, 112. "*valvarum, etc.*: i. e. when the work of the day begins." This is the explanation usually given, but Schütz pertinently remarks, "Würden dann die Hunde bellen? Es kommt ein Fremder"; and quotes the Greek, ἡνοιξέ τις τὴν θύραν, Aes. fab. 297; ἀνέφξε τὴν θύραν τις, Babr. 108, 21.

A few misprints in the Satires have been noted. On p. 3, the note on l. 18 is put down as on 17. In the note on II 2, 29, the reference should be Ep. I, 1, 81, not I, 1, 181. In the note on II 3, 110, "cf. I, 3, 71," should read cf. I, 1, 71. In the note on II 3, 184 read v. 165 instead of 164. Line 326 of Sat. II 3 should be attributed to Horace, not to Damasippus; also in Sat. II 8 the last half of l. 4 and l. 5 should be attributed to Horace, not to Fundanius.

In conclusion we wish to say that in spite of its faults this is the best available American edition for college work.

SAMUEL BALL PLATNER.

Etymologisches Wörterbuch der deutschen Sprache, von FRIEDRICH KLUGE. 4te verbesserte Auflage. Strassburg, 1889.

The first edition of this work appeared in 1883. The intervening editions, the second and third, were not mere reprints, but gave evidence of the constant care of the editor in slight additions, and especially in the prunings to which several articles were subjected. In the present edition, a few of the entries are entirely new, and a vast number of articles have been wholly or in part rewritten. The same excellences characterize this as the previous editions. Ample evidence of accuracy in phonetic deduction is forthcoming on every page. But the editor aims also at strict sequence in the development of meanings. This conservatism begets at once in the reader a feeling of confidence, which the entire absence of a direct display of learning in the explanations still further strengthens. The two-fold conscientiousness referred to above is remarkable and is continued through the whole book. Keeping

within these self-imposed limits, the editor's command of the literature on the subject and his power of combination have enabled him to produce what approximates to a model etymological work. As was the case in the first edition, space and clearness are gained by citing, not all the cognates of a stem, but only those of the word actually under treatment. Each word gains in this way a more individual complexion in Kluge's hands.

In the introduction the complaint is made that etymological studies are more neglected in Germany than in France. The neglect of them in England is still more obvious, where Professor Skeat's was the first systematic work of a large range in this field, while Grimm and Weigand already existed in Germany. Even the new Oxford Dictionary, to judge by the parts already issued, will by no means mark such an epoch in etymological study as it will in the history of English words within the language. Up to date, Kluge's book, as far as it goes, furnishes by far the best aid as a companion book to the study of the earlier periods of both German and English, and seems particularly valuable in the hands of English-speaking students. These, however, will necessarily be more or less deficient in the vocabulary of Modern German, and it is to such, therefore, a matter of the first importance that the work should have full indexes. The complete lack of a Gothic index, even in this fourth edition, has suggested the propriety of supplying one in advance of the indexes to be compiled by Herr Janssen, of Kiel. Such a list has already been prepared for the use of students in the Johns Hopkins University, and has been issued separately (Publication Agency of the Johns Hopkins University, May, 1889). The treatment of English etymons in Kluge's work has from the first been only second in importance to that of German and Gothic forms. The English word-list in the first editions was, however, miserably insufficient. To determine the attitude of the fourth edition towards English, as compared with the earlier ones, it was necessary to examine each article in detail. The result is interesting. The following words, in regard to which etymologies were asserted or denied in the first edition, have now been silently dropped: bleat *blöken*, bunting *bunt* (cf. Wedgwood, *Contested Etymologies*, p. 45; and Skeat, *Suppl. to Etymol. Dict.* p. 789), cheek *Kuss*, child *Kind*, dark dim dun *dunkel*, drain *Thräne*, goblin *Kobold*, hire *haudern* (*Hauderer* in 4th ed.), rinse *rein*, snare *Schnur* 1, twine *Zwirn*, willow *Felber*, yawn *gähnen*. In a large number of cases statements as to English words have been modified. But the chief peculiarity as regards English is the large number of words now added. In certain cases these are simply French loan-words in English, where German also has been a borrower; but the vast majority represent material which has received actual treatment in the work, as to its etymological relations. The following is nearly a complete list of the added English words: aghast, alb, alison, awfshoots, baby, bailiff (art. *Ballei* is new), baldrick, behoof, bellwether, blunder, bourn, chastise, chick-peas, chilver, coach (art. *Kutsche* is new), comrade, cope, crisp, daft, dank, dapper, date, dean (art. *Dechant* is new), deuce, dub, ever, fairy, ferret, fey, flounder (art. *Flunder* is new), fret, gleed, gourd, greaves, griffin, grim, grit, grub, groove, grunt, haggard, horde, kidney, lair, larch, left, lewd, linchpin, luck, lunt, maund, measles, mix, mizzen, moult, murder, muster, nape, never, pail, palfrey, parish, paw, peel (art. *Pelle* is new), place, plaice, pole, porch, price, pump, quack, rhyme, sage, satchel, scrimp,

scum, sennight, sexton, shallow, sheen, sherd, shoal, shrink, silly, simper, since, singe, slag, sloat, smelt, snell (Sc.), snurls, souter, speck, speech, spook, spool, springe, stalk, stallion, stoke (art. *stochen* is new), stubble, stutter, sump, swamp, swanky, swats (Sc.), talk, threaten, tread, tub, varnish, vetch, vinegar, wallop, walnut, watch, whistle, wicker, wisdom, wisp, yard, yeast, yest.

The deficiencies of the present edition are in the main those which were perceived in the work from the first. A considerable number of small errors, which must originally have been the result of oversight, have never been detected and appear in the present edition. The editor undertakes to accent every Gothic *ai* and *au* which does not represent a diphthong, but he is very inconsistent. Where a word containing *ai* or *au* occurs more than once in an article, it appears to be his practice to accent the form only at its first occurrence; cf. *baúrgs Burg*, *paúrseiþ Durst*; but the following words are not accented at all: *alabastraún Alabaster*, *andawaúrði Antwort*, *baírgahei faírguni Berg*, *baírgan gabaírgan bergen*, *baírhts -bert*, *sáuljan besulbern*, *frabáuhta Buch*, *baúrpei Bürde*, *faúrdammjan Damm*, *paúrnus Dorn*, *gapaúrsnan dorren*, *paúrstei Durst*, *práfhns faíhupráfhns dringen*, *airþa Erde*, *faúrafilli Fell*, *augadaúró Fenster*, *faírneis fern*, *faírzna Ferse*, *faúrhtei faúrhrtjan Furcht*, *faúrþis fürder*, *gabaúrjaba gabaúrjþus Gebühr*, *gabaúrþs Geburt*, *gabaúr Gelage*, *faíhu Geld*, *garaihts gerecht*, *gaírns faíhugaírns gairnjan gern*, *gaírdan Gurt*, *airzeis airzei irre*, *faúrmúljan 1 Maul*, *maúrþrjan Mord*, *maúrgins undaúrns 1 Morgen*, *naúh 1 noch*, *naudi-paúrfts Not*, *aúhsa Ochse*, *swáþhra Schwáher*, *staíra Stärke*, *sáuhts Sucht*, *andwaúrþs -wärts*, *waihts ni-waiht Wicht*, *waíla wohl*. As the unaccented form *waíla* occurs already in the first edition (1883), this survival of it appears to be only accidental, and not to have reference to P. und B. Beitr. XI 553; cf. Braune, Got. Gr.³ §20, 3.

The following constructed Gothic forms are not starred: **brúhts brauchen*, **waír-aldus Welt*, **waúrhstw forschen*. In one case an actual form *brúkjan* is given **brúkjan brauchen*; **basi Beere* should be -*basi*. The editor cites *hwaírni Kopf* as an actual Gothic form, following Holtzmann, Altd. Gram. p. 25, and giving his reasons for it P. und B. Beitr. VIII 522. But until this form shall be received into the text-books generally, it would not seem superfluous in a dictionary which will be used by many who are not scholars, at least to mention the received form *hwaírnei*; cf. Braune, Got. Gram.³ §113, and Faist, Grundriss der Got. Etymologie, 1888, p. 59. The editor is himself more conservative as to the form *hwaírnei* in the article *Hirn*. In a few instances, stems or parts of compound forms are cited without the hyphen; cf. *hwass- wetsen*, *-lauþs Leute*, *qiwa- keck*. In *fidwör Fehme*, and *mari-saiws Meer*, the old spelling *v* for *w* has been overlooked and left standing.

The following errors in Gothic forms are more to be deplored: *huzds Gerte Haus*; the correct form *huzd* is given under *Hort*, *lukarna* (for *lukarn*) *Kalk*, *stiurs* (for *stiu*) 2 *Kíel* (cf. Brugmann, Grundriss der vergleich. Gram. I, §660, 6), *sitl* (for *sitls*) *Nest*, *trigo* (for *trigō*) *träge*, *traust* (for *trausti*) *Trost*.

In certain cases, owing to inadvertence or infelicity of statement, Gothic forms which the context calls for are not given: 2 *bass*, Got. **batis* is given, but not *batiza*; *bitten*, **bidaqōn* and **bidaqa* 'Bettler' are cited, but the actual form *bidagwa* is omitted; *Block*, the 'altgerm. st. Ztw. lukan' is cited. Although this is the actual Gothic form, it cannot be entered in the Gothic word-list

to the dictionary, for the same reason that operates in the case of English *rother* (cf. *Rind*). *Rother* was cited in the first edition as an (obsolete) English word, but is now unnecessarily relegated to Middle English, and thus excluded from the word-list, which is confined to Modern English; cf. *rother-market* (Halliwell's Dict.), and *rother* (Dict. of Sussex Dialect, 1875); *du*, Got. þu is omitted; *link*, Ohg. winistar is cited for comparison, but not Got. hleiduma; *Staden*, Got. stap 'Ufer' is given, but staps 'Ort' does not appear under *Stadt* or *statt*, nor indeed in this edition at all; *Stuhl*, Got. stöls is omitted, while corresponding forms in all the other Germanic languages are mentioned; *un-* Got. un- omitted; *Ungeziefer*, Got. *tibr (MS aibr) not given; *walzen* (*Walze*), Got. waltjan lacking.

A few miscellaneous items may find a place here: *Anker*, a cross reference is lacking to *Senkel*, where Ohg. senchil is explained; *Arzt*, Engl. leech is defined as 'Vieharzt,' but this meaning it never has, except when qualified by 'horse,' as 'horse-leech'; *aufwiegeln* is referred to *wiegeln* for its etymology, but the latter word is entirely lacking in all four editions; *haft* should be *-haft*; *Hirn*, O. N. hvern is cited as Gothic; *Kaiser*, A. S. cāsere for cāsere; *Sprache*, Engl. 'speech' for speech. The numbers 1 and 2 have been omitted in the following doublets: *halb*, *Heide*, *Kitae*, *schier*, *sein*, *Steuer*, *Stift*. The English word-list is far more reliable than that in the first edition, but the following inconsiderable errors have been noted: dun *dunkel* is not mentioned under the latter word, flutter *flattern* is entered twice, chap *kapfen* and couth *kund* are not found (as the word-list states) under *Kappe* and *Kind*, grove not found under *Grube*, slop *Schleife* omitted. Printer's errors occur in the index in: amelcorn, chickpeas, *defrig* (daft), *Mehltau* (mildew), ruddock, scrimp, *wirsch* (worse), youngling. Under 2 *Schote* the obsolete spelling sheats for sheets (sheet-lines) is given; slaughter *Schlacht* is misspelled in both text and index; the spelling saffran (saffron) and rosmari (rosemary) has run through all the editions.

The errors in detail, as above enumerated, are of comparatively slight importance, but the remarkable excellence and general accuracy of the work make it specially desirable that such petty oversights should not be suffered to interfere with its use in the widest circles. A question of more importance is whether the number of English words and forms could not be increased with advantage to the book. In the opinion of the present reviewer, and especially in view of the fact that the dictionary has already proved to be a great boon to English-speaking scholars, and is in fact at present indispensable to all Englishmen and Americans who aim at more than an empirical comparison of their native tongue with German, the question should be answered in the affirmative. It was shown above in detail that the present edition registers a great advance in the use made of English material. A minor new feature is the introduction of half-a-dozen English proper names for comparison and illustration. These could be multiplied with advantage to the book.

The following fragmentary list of what seemed appropriate general additions to the English word-stock of the dictionary has been noted down with the above considerations in view. Such a list must, of course, accommodate itself to the general plan of a dictionary which undertakes in a measure to do justice to all the chief Germanic tongues. Where a German word has

been clearly explained by the editor from purely German sources, no English cognate is here added. But where comparative etymology has been resorted to, and an important or useful English cognate form apparently overlooked, it is here appended. Scottish forms have been freely mentioned, since Scotch is expressly included in the word-list of the fourth edition. In the case of French loan-words in German, the corresponding loan-words in English have been given only where the form is interesting, or where time and use have made the word in question thoroughly English. This appears to be the editor's own practice where such forms are cited. It is needless to say that the additions lay no claim to completeness, not even within the letters from which most of the examples are drawn.

Aar. Sc. ern.—*Ahle.* Engl. awl was cited in the first ed. but is now omitted. Though the A. S. variants awul and awel (Engl. awl) have not been accounted for (cf. Oxf. Dict.), yet their connection with *Ahle* must be very close.—*ahnden.* To anord. ande 'atem, Geist' add Sc. aynd, end.

Baas. Amer. Engl. boss; cf. Bartlett, Dict. of Americanisms.—*Bälde.* A. S. byldo, M. E. belde, Sc. bield.—*Bauch.* Engl. bouk, bulk (cf. Oxf. Dict.)—3 *Bauer.* Engl. boor.—*Beige.* 'Engl. bing 'Alaunhaufen.' But the meaning 'heap of alum' is secondary to that of 'heap' or 'pile' in general (cf. Oxf. Dict.)—*bleichen.* Engl. to bleach.

Diele. To A. S. þel add Engl. thill; cf. also statement under *Deichsel.*—*dröhnen.* M. E. drounen, Sc. drune, Engl. drone.

Giebel. Eng. gable.—*glühen.* To A. S. glōma glōmung, Engl. gloom, add Engl. and Sc. gloaming.

2 *halb.* To M. E. bi-halfe add Engl. behalf.—*Hals.* Engl. hauberk.—*Hammel.* With Mhg. hamel 'Stange' compare Sc. hemmel 'a square frame made of four posts, erected in a cattle-court or close, for the cattle to eat straw out of' (Jamieson). Sc. to hemmil 'to 'corner' an animal, might be further compared with Swab.-Bav. hemmen 'weidende Pferde anbinden' (cf. hemmen).—2 *Hand* 'Art, Sorte.' Engl. on either hand.—*hantieren.* Engl. haunt.—*Harm.* To Ohg. haramscara add A. S. hearmscearu, Engl. harumscarum.—*hauchen.* Sc. hech, Engl. huff?—*Hechse.* Engl. hough, hock.—*Hecht.* Engl. hake.—*heil.* Engl. hail.—*heissen.* Engl. hight.—*Hellebarte.* Engl. halberd.—*hemmen.* Engl. to hamstring.—*Hermelin.* Engl. ermine.—*Herold.* Engl. herald (14th cent.)—*Hof.* Engl. hovel (Sweet, Hist. Engl. Sounds², p. 332).—*Hülse.* To A. S. hulu add Sc. hule (Engl. hull?)

Kabliau. The form cabliau, cited as English, is French. Cabljau, given in the first ed. and now rejected, still appears in the index. The English forms are cabilliau, cabeliau, kabbelow.—*kacken* 'erst früh nhd.' Grimm and Weigand give the sixteenth century as the date of the introduction of the Latin word. The Oxf. Dict. cites an example of 'to cack' in English as early as 1436; cf. A. S. cac-hūs.—*Kaldaunen.* Engl. chitterlings is an interesting parallel to Upper Germ. *Kutteln.*—*kalfatern* 'ein Schiff ausbessern.' Eng. calfret 'to caulk' (17th cent.)—*Kammertuch.* Engl. cambric (1530).—*Kanel* 'cinnamon.' O. E. canel (Lazamon).—*Kappzaum.* To French caveçon add Engl. cavesson.—*Karde.* Engl. card (15th cent.), to card (14th cent.)—*Katze.* To Engl. caterwaul add Sc. to cater.—*kauern.* O. N. kúr-hugr 'low spirits,' Sc. courie 'timid.' To Dutch hurken 'zusammengebückt sitzen' add M. E.

hurkelen, Sc. hurkle.—*kaufen*. To Engl. cheap, cheapen add 'to cheapen.'—*1 Kegel*. Engl. kails.—*1 kehren*. Engl. ajar. Engl. to char (and sb. char, chore) (Sweet, Hist. Engl. Sounds², p. 306).—*keuchen*. Engl. chink (sb.)? cf. Davies, Supplem. Engl. Dict. (1881) for quotations.—*Kicher* 'Kichererbse,' Engl. succory (Minsheu) and chicory (later form).—*Klaue*. To A. S. clā add Engl. claw.—*Klause*. Engl. close (sb.)—*knapp*. Engl. neap-tide.—*Kübel*. To M. E. kive add Engl. keeve.—*Kuchen*. Engl. and Sc. cookie, cooky.

Molch. Engl. mole.—*Mütze*. To French aumusse, aumuce add Engl. amice (from the 13th cent. on).

Nergeln. Sc. nyarg, nyargle.

1 Schnur. To A. S. snōd add Engl. snood.—*Senkel*. Engl. sinker.—*sprissen*. Engl. sprit-sail.—*Stärke*. 'junge Kuh, die noch nicht gekalbt hat,' A. S. styrc, Sc. stirk.—*Stauche*. It would appear that the Anglo-Saxon stocu cited by Kluge should be (hand-)stoc (pl. stocu). Hpt. Gl. 525-6 'give hand-stoca 'manicas,' and hand-stocu [in the margin hand stoce] 'manicae.' Leo, A. S. Glossar 206, 5 defines the word: 'Der Ärmel, eigentlich die Handtrommete.' This would point to Scottish 'stock and horn, stock-horn.' The further definitions of *Stauche* 'Kopftuch, Schleier, Tuch, Schürze,' render it extremely probable that the word is identical with Engl. 'stock-sleeve' and 'upper-stocks.'—*stauen*. Whatever the etymology of this word, Engl. 'to stow,' with its extraordinary similarity in meaning and use, must be one of the nearest cognates.—*stechen*. M. E. steken, Sc. to steik, steke.—*stehlen*. To Got. hlifan add Engl. (Sc.) to lift (cattle), shop-lifter.—*Stift*. Engl. to stickle, stickler.—*Stimme*. Sc. steven 'voice.'—*Stute*. To M. E. stott add Engl. stoat, stot.

Taube. To A. S. culufre add Engl. culver.

Wahnwitz. Engl. wan-hope, wane.—*Weck*. Sc. wig 'a small oblong roll, baked with butter and currants' (Jamieson).—*Wette*. Engl. wedlock.—*Wiese*. Engl. ooze, oozy.

Zelter. Kluge compares A. S. tealtrian 'wanken,' but not Engl. tilt. Were there any doubts as to the identity of *Zelter* with the latter word, the following hitherto unnoticed passage in Parzival 779, 1 would seem to set them at rest: Senfteliche und doch in vollen Zelt kom si ritende über velt, 'came riding full till.'

HENRY WOOD.

Eine Jainistische Bearbeitung der Sagara-Sage von Dr. R. FICK. Kiel, C. F. Haeseler, 1889. xxiii and 29 pages.

In 1886, Prof. Hermann Jacobi published in Leipzig a Prākṛit manual¹ which furnished Europeans their first easily accessible material for the investigation of this Indian dialect—apart from the Prākṛit portions of the dramas. One of Jacobi's pupils, Dr. R. Fick, now presents as his doctor's dissertation a Prākṛit version of the Sagara story, one ever recurring in Indian literature after it is first brought forward in the epics. This little volume is provided with an introduction which sketches the growth of the story toward its Prākṛit form, a few pages of notes, and a glossary supplemental to Jacobi's work,

¹ Ausgewählte Erzählungen in Māhārāṣṭrī Grammatik, Text, Wörterbuch, von Hermann Jacobi. S. Hirzel, Leipzig, 1886.